

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1857.

VOL. X.—NO. 482.

TERMS:

THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

PAID IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements will be charged 50 cents per square

for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each

subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to those

who advertise by the year. Persons sending advertisements

must mark the number of times they desire them

inserted, or they will be continued until for and

charged accordingly. For announcing the names of candidates for office, \$5

per line.

Obituary notices over 15 lines, charged at the private

advertising rates.

All communications intended to promote the private

and interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or

Individuals, will be charged as advertisements.

Job Work, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circulars,

Cards, Blankets, Handbills, &c., will be executed in good

style, and on reasonable terms.

All letters addressed to the Proprietor, post paid, will

be promptly attended to.

Persons at a distance sending us the names of four

valuable subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

No communication inserted unless accompanied by the

name of the author.

Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson

Hotel.

THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1857.

NOTES OF THE BANKS OF TENNESSEE.

Received by the State, Union and Planters' Banks of

Tennessee, at Nashville.

By the Planters' Bank.

Bank of Tennessee,

Union Bank,

Planters' Bank,

Bank of America,

Bank of Commerce,

Bank of the State,

Bank of the Union,

Bank of the South,

Bank of the West,

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PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

—The farmers

should turn over a new leaf this fall, and be-

gin to make their plans for a life lease of the

acres they now occupy. It is one of the

greatest drawbacks to our husbandry, that

nobody seems to be settled. Every man

upon the farm, almost, has his ideal of a

farmer's home away out West. He is not

seeking to realize it in his present position.

He lives, every year, as if he might sell out

and move in the spring. He does not repair

the house or barn, he does not set out an

orchard, he does not put a new wall or fence

around the garden. He makes no invest-

ments that will not bring in its return the

present season. This course is ruinous to

the land, and to the pecuniary interests of its

proprietor.

Farmers ought to work their fields, and

build barns to save their manures, as if they

expected to occupy them for life. They are

quite as certain to get a fair price for their

improvements as for the old acres unimproved.

A purchaser will be influenced in his

views of the value of the property by its

present productiveness. A meadow yielding

three tons to the acre is worth more than

three times as much as one yielding but one

ton to the acre. It will not cost three times

the present value of the land to make it three

times as productive. A farm that furnishes

the material to make five hundred loads of

manure will sell much better than one where

but one hundred is made. The air of thrift

that hangs about an improving farm makes it

sell well. It raises the expectations of the

purchaser, as he flatters himself that he can

manage quite as well as the present occu-

pant.

EAST TENNESSEE FARMING.—When the

State Agricultural Bureau offered three \$100

Pitchers for the best ten acres of Corn, Cot-

ton and Wheat, respectively, we stated that

East Tennessee could take two of the three,

if our farmers could be induced to compete

for them. So it has turned out East Tennes-

see has proved herself entitled to the

premiums for both Wheat and Corn. The

Pitcher for the Wheat was awarded in Octo-

ber to R. H. & M. M. Armstrong, and as we

briefly announced last week, the premium

for the best ten acres of Corn, has been

awarded to Col. Jas. H. Armstrong—all of

Knox county. Col. Armstrong on his ten

acres raised 1092 bushels, and 48 lbs. of

Corn—making an average of 109 bushels

and 16 lbs. per acre. Such figures speak

well for East Tennessee, and we take pleas-

ure in recording such evidences of the enter-

prise of our farmers and the superiority of

our soil.—*Knoxville Register.*

THE CRISIS AND THE PRINTERS.—We are

warranted in stating that in New York city

alone, 3900 people, who are dependent upon

printing for support and sustenance, will

this season be unemployed. Boston and the

Cambridges have, we are told, at least 1000

idle printers, the large offices having but lit-

tle to do. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wash-

ington add at least 600 idle printers to the

list; while Chicago and St. Louis, have re-

spectively, a large number in want of work,

owing to the decrease in newspaper business

and a lack of job work. We will set down

St. Louis and Chicago as having 2000 printers

in want of employment. Cincinnati, Pitts-

burg and Louisville, will furnish at least 300

more. From this, then, it is safe to con-

clude that in these cities at least 5,000 print-

ers will be without employment during the

present winter.

KNOW NOTHINGISM IN NEW YORK.—The

New York Herald (N. Y.) says a meeting of

the American General Committee was held

in that city on Friday night, at which a res-

olution was passed instructing the Councils

to elect delegates to a new General Commit-

tee which would meet on the 6th of January

next. A strong feeling was manifested in

the committee to disband the Know Nothing

organization, as it was stated that the party

was now reduced to a mere faction, and

could only be of use to some bucksteking

politician whose business it was to trade in

nomination and levy black mail on candi-

dates, under pretence of supporting them.

THE DAWN OF THE GOLDEN AGE.—The

N. Y. Post, remarks of Tuesday evening,

"One might suppose, from the specie state-

ment of this morning, that the river Pactolus

ran through Wall street, and that our banks

were built upon the sands of its golden bed.

More than twenty-five millions are now lying

in their vaults. Six of them hold over a

million each; the Manhattan, one million

two hundred thousand dollars; Merchants',

three hundred and sixty-one thousand dol-

lars; America, two million eleven thousand

dollars; American Exchange, one million

hundred and nineteen thousand dollars; Com-

merce, three million fifty-nine thousand dol-

lars; Metropolitan, one million two hundred

and eighty-one thousand dollars.

SLAVES HELD IN IOWA.—The Fairfield

(Iowa) Ledger is informed, on good author-

ity, that a Missouri slaveholder has removed

to Warren county, in that State, and has

brought with him five or six slaves, whom he

claims a right to keep and work on the free

soil of Iowa, under the Dred Scott decision.

THE PHILADELPHIA JOURNAL, objects to

the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania,

and others making Mr. Thomas Allibone,

RATS INSTINCTIVELY LEAVE A FALLING

HOUSE.—The States, the new Democratic

paper established at Washington City, in a

late issue, pitches into the Union, "the cen-

tral organ of the Democratic party," in the

following style. It is a striking evidence of

the affection which now exists among the

Harmonious:

"It is a matter of deep regret to all sound

thinking Democrats, that the elements of dis-

ruption have shown themselves so plainly in

the party. Such inconsistency as the Union

has exhibited, such a plain want of a settled

Democratic faith as is shown by these ex-

tracts, have done more to divide and dishon-

or the party than any endeavor of the opposi-

tion. It can not be denied that, in the face

of these facts, the Union is deeply and in-

alienably responsible for defections in the

Democratic ranks. In the attempt to follow

the Union, distant papers distract their local-

ities, spread inconsistency and faithlessness,

and ultimately break loose in mad confusion.

"We calmly ask, is this the evidence of

faith for a leader of the Democratic press?—

Are the journalists who anxiously look to-

wards Washington for a leading view of the

topics of the day to be guided and misguid-

ed in this manner? "

"We respectfully would like to know by

which of the dogmas set down in the Union

does that journal mean to abide—which does

it recommend to the Democratic press? Shall

it be the edict of July, or the decree of No-

vember? Which? "

"Doctrines so diametrically antagonistic

have rarely been issued seriously from one

mouth organ. In fact, they present the whole

Kansas question, by embracing and swerving

the principles of both parties. This, however,

is not what the people expect in a Democratic

leader. He must be one way or another—

either for or against—either have an opinion

or no opinion; but certainly not have two

opinions on a subject of such vital import."

A MORMON PLACE OF REFUGE.—It is stated